

Abstract

A vaso-occlusive device is introduced in a cavity of a patient's vasculature, such as an aneurysm, after which an external energy source, such as a MRI machine is activated to  
5 heat the vaso-occlusive device to assist in forming a thrombus or embolism within the treatment site, to release and/or activate a diagnostic or therapeutic agent carried by the vaso-occlusive device, and/or to fuse together portions of the vaso-occlusive device to help stabilize the device in a three-dimensional shape.